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RED MEAT PRODUCTION

West Virginia - Commercial red meat production during March 2007 totaled 500,000 pounds. This was up 15 percent from March 2006 and up 5 percent from February 2007 production. Commercial red meat production is the carcass weight after slaughter including beef, veal, pork, and lamb and mutton. Individual commodity production is total live weight of commercial slaughter.

Commercial cattle slaughter totaled 644,000 pounds live weight, up 12 percent from March 2006. Cattle slaughter totaled 600 head, up 100 head from the previous year. The average live weight, at 1,094 pounds, was up 16 pounds from a year ago.

Commercial calf slaughter was not published to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Commercial hog slaughter totaled 167,000 pounds live weight, up 37 percent from last year. Hog slaughter totaled 600 head, up 200 head from the previous year. The average live weight, at 304 pounds, was up 13 pounds from the previous year.

Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter was not published to avoid disclosing individual operations.

United States - Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 4.01 billion pounds in March, down 2 percent from the 4.11 billion pounds produced in March 2006.

Beef production, at 2.12 billion pounds, was 4 percent below the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.79 million head, down 2 percent from March 2006. The average live weight was down 10 pounds from the previous year, at 1,259 pounds.

Veal production totaled 13.5 million pounds, 7 percent above March a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 70,800 head, up 20 percent from March 2006. The average live weight was down 38 pounds from last year, at 321 pounds.

Pork production totaled 1.86 billion pounds, down 1 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 9.20 million head, down slightly from March 2006. The average live weight was down 1 pound from the previous year, at 270 pounds.

Lamb and mutton production, at 19.6 million pounds, was up 7 percent from March 2006. Sheep slaughter totaled 278,600 head, 12 percent above last year. The average live weight was 140 pounds, down 5 pounds from March a year ago.

January to March 2007 commercial red meat production was 11.7 billion pounds, up 2 percent from 2006. Accumulated beef production was up 3 percent from last year, veal was up 11 percent, pork was up 1 percent from last year, and lamb and mutton production was down slightly.

March 2006 contained 23 weekdays (including no holidays) and 4 Saturdays. March 2007 contained 22 weekdays (including no holidays) and 5 Saturdays.

POULTRY PRODUCTION AND VALUE

West Virginia - The combined value of production and value of sales from broilers, turkeys, eggs, and the value of sales from chickens in 2006, was \$220.4 million, down 3 percent from the combined value of \$226.1 million in 2005. Of the combined total, 65 percent was from broilers, 20 percent from turkeys, 15 percent from eggs and less than 1 percent from sales of other chickens.

There were 89.7 million **broilers produced** in West Virginia during 2006, 1 percent more than in 2005. Total live weight was 358.8 million pounds, down from 362.9 million pounds in 2005. Value of production totaled

\$143.5 million, down 12 percent from \$163.3 million in 2005. The average live weight equivalent price of 40.0 cents per pound was down 5.0 cents from the previous year.

Turkeys raised in West Virginia totaled 3.6 million, up 33 percent from 2005. Total live weight was 92.9 million pounds, up 37 percent from 2005. Value of production totaled \$43.7 million, up 40 percent from 2005. The average live weight equivalent price was 47.0 cents per pound, up 1.0 cent from the 2005 price.

Egg production in West Virginia totaled 274 million eggs during 2006, up 5 percent from 261 million eggs in 2005. The average price per dozen was 141.0 cents, up 1.0 cent from 2005. The total value of production was \$32.2 million, up 6 percent from \$30.5 million in 2005.

The **number of chickens sold** for slaughter (excluding broilers) totaled 1.51 million head, down 7 percent of the number sold in 2005. The number of pounds sold was 11.7 million pounds, down 7 percent from 2005. Value of sales totaled \$1.0 million, down 13 percent from 2005. Prices averaged 8.8 cents per pound, compared with 9.4 cents in 2005.

United States - The combined value of production from broilers, eggs, turkeys, and the value of sales from chickens in 2006 was \$26.8 billion, down 5 percent from the \$28.2 billion in 2005. Of the combined total, 70 percent was from broilers, 16 percent from eggs, 13 percent from turkeys, and less than 1 percent from chickens.

The value of **broilers produced** during 2006 was \$18.9 billion, down 10 percent from 2005. The total number of broilers produced in 2006 was 8.88 billion, up slightly from 2005. The total amount of live weight broilers produced in 2006 was 48.8 billion pounds, up 2 percent from 2005. The 2006 average price per pound on a live weight equivalent basis was 38.6 cents per pound, compared with 43.6 cents in 2005.

Value of all **egg production** in 2006 was \$4.39 billion, up 8 percent from the \$4.05 billion in 2005. Egg production totaled 90.9 billion eggs, up 1 percent from the 90.0 billion eggs produced in 2005. In 2006, all eggs averaged 57.9 cents per dozen, compared with 54.0 cents in 2005.

The value of **turkeys produced** during 2006 was \$3.55 billion, up 12 percent from the \$3.18 billion the previous year. Turkey production in 2006 totaled 7.42 billion pounds, up 5 percent from the 7.10 billion pounds produced in 2005. The average price received by producers during 2006 was 47.9 cents per pound, compared with 44.9 cents in 2005.

The value of **sales from chickens** (excluding broilers) in 2006 was \$53.1 million, down 18 percent from the \$64.7

million a year ago. Prices averaged 5.8 cents per pound, compared with 6.5 cents in 2005. The number of chickens sold in 2006 totaled 172 million, down 11 percent from the total sold during the previous year.

MEAT ANIMAL PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, AND INCOME

West Virginia - The 2006 gross income from cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs was \$123.3 million, down slightly from the 2005 gross income of \$124.1 million. Gross income from cattle and calves was down slightly, hogs and pigs down 24 percent, and sheep and lambs down 7 percent from 2005.

Total 2006 cash receipts from marketings for all meat animals were \$116.4 million, down slightly from the cash receipts of \$117.4 million in 2005. Cattle and calves accounted for 97 percent of the total cash receipts, hogs and pigs 1 percent, and sheep and lambs 2 percent.

Production of meat animals in West Virginia during 2006 totaled 152.8 million pounds, up 9 percent from 2005. Cattle and calves production increased 9 percent, hogs and pigs production increased 4 percent, and sheep and lambs production decreased 7 percent. The value of production of meat animals was up 3 percent to \$107.3 million compared to \$103.8 million in 2005.

Cattle and calves: Cash receipts from marketings of cattle and calves decreased slightly during 2006. Receipts totaled \$113.3 million compared with \$113.8 million in 2005. All cattle and calf marketings during 2006 reached 148.8 million pounds, up from 141.6 million pounds in 2005. The 2006 annual average price of cattle at \$68.40 per 100 pounds live weight was down \$3.60 from the 2005 price. The average price for calves at \$107.00 per 100 pounds live weight was down \$5.00 from the 2005 price.

Hogs and pigs: Cash receipts from marketings of hogs and pigs were \$1.2 million during 2006, down 26 percent from the 2005 cash receipts of \$1.6 million. Marketings of 2.7 million pounds during 2006 were 21 percent below the 2005 total marketings of 3.4 million pounds. The annual average price per 100 pounds live weight at \$42.40 decreased \$4.20 from the 2005 price.

Sheep and lambs: Cash receipts from marketings of sheep and lambs in 2006 totaled \$1.9 million, down 7 percent from the 2005 cash receipts of \$2.1 million. The average price of sheep in 2006 was \$34.40 per 100 pounds of live weight, down from \$41.80 in 2005. The average price of lambs in 2006 was \$99.90 per 100 pounds of live weight, down from \$110.00 in 2005. Marketings of sheep and lambs at 2.1 million pounds were down 10 percent from 2005.

United States - The 2006 gross income from cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs for the

U.S. totaled \$64.2 billion, down 2 percent from 2005. Gross income decreased for cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs. Cattle and calves decreased slightly, hogs and pigs decreased 6 percent, and sheep and lambs decreased 15 percent.

Total 2006 cash receipts from marketings of meat animals decreased 2 percent to \$63.7 billion. Cattle and calves accounted for 77 percent of this total, hogs and pigs 22 percent, and sheep and lambs 1 percent. Production increased for all cattle and calves and hogs and pigs. Production decreased for sheep and lambs. Average prices were down for all three species.

Cattle and Calves: Cash receipts from marketings of cattle and calves decreased slightly from \$49.3 billion in 2005 to \$49.1 in 2006. All cattle and calf marketings totaled 54.7 billion pounds in 2006, up 3 percent from 2005. The U.S. annual average price per 100 pounds live weight for cattle was \$87.20, a decrease of \$2.50 from 2005. For calves, the annual average price decreased from \$135.00 to \$133.00.

Hogs and Pigs: Cash receipts from hogs and pigs totaled \$14.1 billion during 2006, down 6 percent from 2005. Marketings totaled 29.2 billion pounds in 2006, up 3 percent from 2005. The U.S. annual average price per 100 pounds live weight decreased from \$50.20 in 2005 to \$46.00 in 2006.

Sheep and Lambs: Cash receipts from marketings of sheep and lambs in 2006 were \$481 million, down 15 percent from 2005. Marketings decreased slightly to 569 million pounds. The U.S. annual average price per 100 pounds live weight for sheep decreased from \$45.10 in 2005 to \$35.20 in 2006. For lambs, the annual average price decreased from \$110.00 to \$95.50.

MAY CROP PRODUCTION

West Virginia - On farm hay stocks, as of May 1, 2007, totaled 136,000 tons. This is 78,000 tons less than what was on hand last year at this time, and 76,000 tons below May 1 stocks on hand in 2005. The disappearance of all hay stocks on farms from December 1, 2006 - May 1, 2007, was 680,000 tons, 12 percent less than the 2005 crop disappearance of 770,000 tons for the same period.

United States - Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.62 billion bushels, up 24 percent from 2006. Area harvested for grain totals 37.2 million acres, up 19 percent from last year. Based on May 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 43.5 bushels per acre, up 1.8 bushels from the previous year.

All on farm hay stocks on May 1, 2007 totaled 15.0 million tons, down 30 percent from the previous year and the lowest since 1950. Disappearance of hay from December 1, 2006 - May 1, 2007, totaled 81.4 million tons, 3 percent less than the disappearance

of 83.9 million tons for the same period a year earlier.

Thirty-eight of the 48 reporting States had lower May 1 hay stocks than a year ago. Hay stocks in most of these States were also below year ago levels on December 1, 2006. Drought conditions during most of 2006 caused deterioration of pastures throughout the Southeast resulting in increased supplemental feeding of hay, reducing the December 1 stocks. The drought in that area persisted into the winter and spring which also increased the amount of hay fed. Elsewhere, supplemental feeding increased in the central Plains and Midwest due to some harsh mid-winter storms and below normal temperatures in April.

Hay stocks increased from last year in Wisconsin and in most of the northern Atlantic Coast States. Wisconsin hay stocks, up 15 percent from May 2006, are the highest since 2002 as a result of the excellent hay and forage production during 2006. Pennsylvania and New York are also up from the previous year as a result of higher hay production in 2006 and a mild winter.

CATTLE ON FEED

Cattle and calves on feed for slaughter market in the United States for feedlots with capacity of 1,000 or more head totaled 11.3 million head on May 1, 2007. The inventory was 2 percent below May 1, 2006 but 6 percent above May 1, 2005. This is the second highest May 1 inventory since the series began in 1996.

Placements in feedlots during April totaled 1.57 million, 3 percent below 2006 and 5 percent below 2005. Net placements were 1.47 million. During April, placements of cattle and calves weighing less than 600 pounds were 375,000, 600-699 pounds were 263,000, 700-799 pounds were 430,000, and 800 pounds and greater were 505,000.

Marketings of fed cattle during April totaled 1.82 million, 2 percent above 2006 and 1 percent above 2005.

Other disappearance totaled 99,000 during April, 14 percent above 2006 and 9 percent above 2005.

MILK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, AND INCOME

West Virginia - Milk production totaled 200 million pounds during 2006, up 6 million from 2005. The average number of milk cows was 13,000 head, the same as 2005. Average milk production per cow was 15,385 pounds, up 462 pounds from 2005.

Cash receipts from marketings of milk during 2006 totaled \$26.4 million, down 11 percent from the 2005 cash receipts. Producer returns averaged \$13.40 per

hundredweight, down \$2.20 from 2005. Milk marketed by producers totaled 197 million pounds in 2006, up 6 million pounds from 2005. Marketings include whole milk sold to plants and dealers as well as milk sold directly to consumers.

United States - Milk production increased 2.8 percent in 2006 to 182 billion pounds. The rate per cow, at 19,951 pounds, was 386 pounds above 2005. The annual average number of milk cows on farms was 9.11 million head, up 69,000 head from 2005.

Cash receipts from marketings of milk during 2006 totaled \$23.4 billion, 12.3 percent lower than 2005. Producer returns averaged \$12.97 per hundredweight, 14.6 percent below 2005. Marketings totaled 181 billion pounds, 2.8 percent above 2005. Marketings include whole milk sold to plants and dealers and milk sold directly to consumers.

An estimated 1.14 billion pounds of milk were used on farms where produced, 0.3 percent more than 2005.

Calves were fed 87 percent of this milk, with the remainder consumed in producer households.

JUNE 2007 AGRICULTURAL SURVEY ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Agricultural Statistics Service will be conducting the June Agricultural Survey from May 30 through June 14. Representatives from this office will be contacting farmers by telephone and personal interview. The information gathered is confidential and will be used to set State, Regional and National estimates of crops and grain stocks. Response to the survey is voluntary and farmers selected for the survey will be notified by mail. We depend on the cooperation of the producers in our sample. A high response rate will ensure that West Virginia agriculture is fully and accurately represented in the regional and national picture.

The results of this survey will be released beginning June 29. These results will appear in the July edition of the Mountain State Reporter. **Thank you for your cooperation.**

NEXT ISSUE:

April Red Meat Production
Chickens And Eggs
Poultry Slaughter
June Crop Production
Farm Labor

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